

III. *A List of Rumanian Orthoptera, with Descriptions of Three New Species.* By MALCOLM BURR, F.Z.S.

[Read November 17th, 1897.]

I AM indebted to the kindness of Prof. A. L. Montandon, of Bukharest, for an interesting collection of Orthoptera, taken this year in that sadly neglected hunting ground, Rumania. From this material I have been able to draw up a list of the Orthoptera at present known to occur in that country, including the species recorded from Dobrudsha by Brunner in his 'Prodromus der europäischen Orthopteren,' and others, collected some years ago by Prof. Montandon, in the rich collection of European Orthoptera formed by M. de Bormans, which I have recently had the good fortune to acquire. Prof. Montandon has also provided me with notes explaining some of the localities, which are probably more or less unknown to British entomologists, thus enabling me to add a little local colour.

In Moldavia, Cruce is situated in the Carpathians, on the upper courses of the River Bistritza, in the north-west of the country. In Wallachia, Gurguiata and Plainesti are two small places in the district of Rimnik Sarat (Romnikui), a town and district to the north-east of Bukharest, on the confines of the plain on the last spurs of the Carpathians, near the frontier of Moldavia. Buzco is a town and district to the west of Rimnik Sarat. Meledik is a locality in the Carpathians, on the River Slaniku, in the district of, and to the north of, Buzco. Komana and Gradishteia are two localities to the south of Bukharest, on the road between Bukharest and the Danube, by the railway station Bukharest-Giurgevo. Komana is thickly wooded, apparently chiefly with pines, as the collection included two specimens of *Raphidia flavipes*, Stein, kindly identified by Mr. McLachlan.

In Dobrudsha, Tultcha (German, Tuldscha) is at the mouth of the Danube.

LIST OF THE SPECIES.

FORFICULARIA.

1. *Labidura riparia* (Pall.).

Buzeo, Meledik, and Gurguiata in the district of Rimnik Sarat. One male and one female of this cosmopolitan species.

2. *Labia minor* (L.). Bukharest.3. *Forficula auricularia*, L.

Bukharest. Several specimens, including one male of the form *borcalis*, Steph., with considerably elongated forceps.

BLATTODEA.

ECTOBIIDÆ.

4. *Ectobia lapponica* (L.).

Moldavia, Cruce, several specimens (*coll. mea*).

PHYLLODROMIIDÆ.

5. *Phyllodromia germanica* (L.).

Bukharest. The collection includes several specimens, with oothecæ, and the species seems to be established at Bukharest.

MANTODEA.

MANTIDÆ.

6. *Ameles dcolor* (Charp.).

Tultcha in Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).

ACRIDIODEA.

TRYXALIDÆ.

7. *Tryxalis nasuta* (L.).

Bukharest. Two males, one female.

8. *Chrysochraon brachypterus* (Ocskay).

Wallachia, Komana. One male. This species is fairly common in Southern and Eastern Europe, and occurs also in the region of the Amur (*Brunner*).

9. *Stenobothrus lineatus* (Panz.).

Wallachia, Komana. The two females included in the collection represent a curious variety; being entirely of a testaceous colour, with pale and dark markings; the head is larger than in British and French examples in my collection, and the green is quite lost. I do not attribute this to fading after death, as I possess specimens taken from one to twenty years ago, which retain their original colour.

10. *S. pullus* (Phil.).

Moldavia, Cruce (*coll. mea*).

11. *S. rufipes* (Zett.).

Wallachia, Komana. *S. rufipes* does not seem to be common, as Prof. Montandon's collection only includes two females.

12. *S. bicolor* (Charp.).

Wallachia, Komana and Gradishteia; Bukharest. Apparently a very common species.

13. *S. biguttulus* (L.).

Bukharest. Several specimens.

14. *S. dorsatus* (Zett.).

One curious reddish variety from Bukharest. The specimen is a female, with the posterior femora rosy exteriorly, and the mediastinal and scapular areas of the elytra rosy.

15. *S. pulvinatus* (Fisch. de W.).

Wallachia, Komana. Also Dobrudsha (*Brunner*). In the females the elytra are considerably abbreviated, and in the male these organs are shorter than the abdomen. *S. pulvinatus* is widely distributed, occurring in Europe

from Sarepta on the Volga as far west and north as Paris (*Brunner*) and Jersey (*coll. mea*).

16. *S. elegans* (Charp.).

Moldavia, Cruce; one female. *S. elegans* does not seem to be a common insect anywhere, but it has a wide distribution, being found throughout Europe from England to Servia and Rumania, and perhaps in South Russia.

17. *Gomphocerus rufus* (L.).

Wallachia, Komana; three examples.

18. *Epacromia thalassina* (Fabr.).

Buzeo and Bukharest, several specimens.

ÆDIPODIDÆ.

19. *Acrotylus insubricus* (Scop.).

Wallachia, Komana and Gradishta; Bukharest. Several specimens. In two specimens from Bukharest the red of the wings is very faint, and in the specimen from Gradishta it is bleached to white.

20. *A. versicolor*, sp. n.

Plainesti, in the district of Rimik Sarat. One female.

21. *A. longipes* (Charp.).

Buzeo, Meledik; one faded example.

22. *Edipoda cærulæscens* (L.).

Bukharest; Gradishta and Komana in Wallachia; several specimens. In addition to the type form, the collection contains two varieties, one with the blue of the wings almost obsolete, and the other, var. *sulfurescens*, Finot, with the red replaced by yellow. The last form seems to be the commonest in Algeria (*Finot, in coll. mea*), and I also possess a specimen from Ferrol.

23. *Psophus stridulus* (L.).

Moldavia, Cruce (*coll. mea*).

24. *Eremobia limbata* (Charp.).

Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).

ACRIDIIDÆ.

25. *Caloptenus italicus* (L.).

Buzeo, Meledik; one female.

26. **Podisma alpinum* (Koll.), var. *collinum*, Brunn.

Wallachia, Komana; two females. *P. alpinum* is a native of Central Europe from Servia (*Brunner*) to Savoy (*coll. mea*); but the form *collinum* seems to be restricted to a more easterly distribution than the typical form.

27. *P. mendax*, Fisch.

Wallachia, Komana; two females. More or less common in the eastern half of Southern Europe.

28. *PlatypHYma giornæ* (Rossi).

Bukharest. Several specimens.

TETTIGIDÆ.

29. *Tettix bipunctatus* (L.).

Bukharest, numerous examples.

30. *T. subulatus* (L.).

Wallachia, Gradishta; Bukharest; Moldavia, Cruce. (*coll. mea*).

LOCUSTODEA.

CALLIMENIDÆ.

31. *Callimenus montandoni*, sp. n.

Wallachia, Komana. Of this fine new species, the collection contains a single male. I have great pleasure in dedicating it to Prof. Montandon, in recognition of the kindness he has shown me in communicating so interesting a collection.

PHANEROPTERIDÆ.

32. *Phaneroptera falcata* (Scop.).

Bukharest. Two females.

* Scudder has shown that *Podisma*, Latr., has priority over *Pezotettix*, Burm. (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx, p. 95. 1897.)

33. *Pæcilimon brunneri* (Friv.).
Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).
34. *P. fussi*, Brunn.
Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).
35. *Isophya modesta* (Fieb.).
Tultcha in Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).
36. *Leptophyes alborittatus* (Koll.).
Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).

MECONEMIDÆ.

37. *Meconema varium* (Fabr.).
Chiojden, in the district of Rimnik Sarat. One male.

CONOCEPHALIDÆ.

38. *Xiphidium hastatum* (Charp.).
Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).

DECTICIDÆ.

39. *Rhacocelis discrepans*, Fieb.
Common in Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).
40. *Platyceles brachyptera* (L.).
Moldavia, Cruce; one female (*coll. mea*).
41. *Thamnotrizon fallax*, Fisch.
Dobrudsha (*Brunner*).
42. *T. littoralis* (Fieb.).

Wallachia, Komana; one male. This fine species is found only in the south-eastern portion of the European Continent, in Dalmatia, Mehadia in Hungary, Servia, and Greece (*Brunner*).

43. *T. cinereus* (L.).

Wallachia, Komana; two females. This is the commonest and most widely-spread species of the genus, occurring

from Lapland and Sweden to the Alps, from England to Southern Greece, and in the district of the Kazan Tartars, and also in the south-western portion of the Ural Mountains, where however it seems to be rare (*Eversmann*).

44. *Decticus verrucivorus* (L.).

Moldavia, Val de Barnaru; one male and two females (*coll. mea*).

EPHIPPIGERIDÆ.

45. *Ephippigera vitium*; Serv.

Wallachia, Komana; one female. It occurs also in Belgium, at Vienna, Freiburg, in the Siebengebirge and Servia (*Brunner, in coll. mea*).

GRYLLODEA.

ÆCANTHIDÆ.

46. *Æcanthus pellucens* (Scop.).

Bukharest; Plainesti in the district of Rimnik Sarat. Apparently a common species in Rumania.

GRYLLIDÆ.

47. *Nemobius saussurci*, sp. n.

Bukharest. Two females. This pretty little cricket differs from all the other European species of *Nemobius* in possessing fully-developed and caudate wings.

48. *Gryllus domesticus*, L.

Moldavia, Cruce (*coll. mea*); Bukharest.

49. *G. campestris*, L.

Wallachia, Komana; one nymph. The collection also contains some very immature specimens which are probably to be referred to this species.

50. *G. frontalis*, Fieb.

I have some hesitation in referring to this species an immature example from Bukharest.

GRYLLOTALPIDÆ.

51. *Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa* (L.).

Moldavia, Cruce (*coll. mca*). I have ventured to restore the specific name given by Linnæus, which has a prior right over Latreille's *vulgaris*. The repetition is awkward, but cannot be helped (vide Entom. 1897, xxx, p. 189; also Brit. Orth., p. 67 in Nat. Journ., 1897).

TRIDACTYLIDÆ.

52. *Tridactylus variegatus*, Latr.

Wallachia, Gradishteá. Three specimens. This curious little cricket occurs throughout Southern Europe from Spain to Sarepta on the Volga, except apparently in Dalmatia and Greece; it also is found in Turkestan, Asia Minor, Algeria and Egypt. I possess an extremely rare variety, *alis caudatis*, from Turin.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW SPECIES.

Acrotylus versicolor, sp. n.

♀ Colore pallide-testacea. Caput rotundatum, oculis prominulis. Pronotum asperum, rugulosum, postice quam antice multo latius, margine postico rotundato. Elytra et alæ perfecte explicatæ, illa angusta, parte basali testacea, fusco-variegata, parte apicali hyalina; hæ amplæ, basi rosæ, fascia fusca marginem haud attingente ornata, parte apicali hyalina. Femora, tibiæ, tarsi testacea, genubus pallidis.

Long. corporis, 23 mm. : pronoti, 4 mm. : femorum posticorum, 12·5 mm.

Of a general light-testaceous colour. *Head* rounded and prominent, antennæ as long as the head and pronotum united. *Pronotum* hardly constricted, rugulose, with a deep cross furrow in the middle, hinder border rounded. *Elytra* narrow, basal half opaque, apical half hyaline. *Wings* ample, the basal part rosy pink; the centre with a dark-fuscous, short, broad crescent-shaped fascia, which nowhere reaches the margins; the remainder hyaline. *Crura*: posterior femora stout, pale-testaceous, with a few dark dots; posterior tibiæ pale, with a row of small black spines on each margin above.

Head, pronotum, anterior and middle femora and tibiæ, the posterior femora beneath, posterior tibiæ, and valves of the ovipositor clothed with a few short fine hairs. Valves of the ovipositor curved.

Hab. WALLACHIA, Plainesti, in the district of Rimnik Sarat.

This new species differs from *A. insubricus*, Scop., in having the pronotum slightly more constricted, clothed only with very few and fine hairs, and its posterior margin rounded. In *A. insubricus*, when the head is viewed from above, the eyes can be seen to project beyond the sides of the head, but in *A. versicolor*, when the head is viewed from above, the eyes are seen to be situated right upon the top of the head and not to project beyond its margins. This species may be distinguished from *A. patruelis* (Sturm), by the much broader head and pronotum, the latter being considerably wider than the head. The dark fascia on the wings is narrower and darker than in *A. patruelis*, and the red colour of the wings is more sanguineous than the pale pink of the latter species.

A. versicolor may be distinguished from *A. longipes* (Charp.), by the presence of the dark fascia on the bright-red wings (yellow in *A. longipes*), and by the posterior margin of the pronotum being rounded (nearly straight in *A. longipes*).

Callimenus montandoni, sp. n.

♂, Glaber, statura major, totus ater, æneo-nitens. Caput rotundatum, pronoto latius. Pronotum postice quam antice latius, margine postico leviter emarginato, supra plicis longitudinalibus duabus ornatum, costis lateralibus acutis; prosterni lobi mesosternales triangulares, obtusi. Tibiæ tarsique atri; femora compressa, fusca, nigro-maculata, inermia; tibiæ omnes infra supraque utroque margine spinis multis validis armatæ.

Long. corporis, 53 mm. : pronoti, 18 mm. : femorum posticorum, 19·2 mm.

Head large, rounded, shining black; eyes small, brown; antennæ fuscous-brown. *Pronotum* shining black, very finely granulated, widening considerably posteriorly, concave above anteriorly, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral lobes concave, lower margin sinuate, the edges joining the superior surface to the lateral lobes forming a raised sharp ridge. *Abdomen* shining black, each segment with the

posterior border adorned with one plica in the centre, with a larger plica on each side, outside each of which are 5—3 smaller plicæ, diminishing in number from anterior to the anal segments; subgenital lamina simple, with two plicæ beneath; cerci very obtuse. *Legs*: femora compressed, unarmed, dark-fuscous, with black dots; tibiæ stout, compressed, dark-fuscous, with a row of stout spines on each margin above and below.

Hab. RUMANIA, Bukharest.

I have great pleasure in dedicating this fine species to Prof. Montandon. It differs from *C. pancici*, Brunn., in having two, not four, longitudinal plicæ on the hinder part of the pronotum, which is a little more emarginate posteriorly. It may be distinguished from *C. oniscus*, Charp., by having the pronotum broader behind than in front, with sharper sides and more pointed mesosternal lobes. It further differs from both these species in being almost entirely black, with a metallic sheen.

The only other species of the genus is *C. inflatus*, Brunn., from Asia Minor, which seems to be very distinct and is considerably smaller.

Nemobius saussurei, sp. n.

♀ Parva, testacea, nigro-setosa. Caput pronoto paulo latius; antennæ longiores, oculi nigri. Pronotum antice quam postice angustius. Elytra et alæ perfecte explicatæ, hæ caudatæ, illa pellucida, castanea. Tibiæ posticæ margine interiore spinis 4, quarum prima brevissima, margine exteriori spinis 2 supra armatæ, calcaribus terminalibus exceptis. Cerci ♀ ovipositore brevi longiores.

Long. corporis, 8 mm.: pronoti, 2 mm.: elytrorum, 4 mm.: femorum posticorum, 4·5 mm.: ovipositoris, 2·5 mm.

Head dark castaneous-brown, and with the pronotum, clothed with long dark stiff bristles. *Pronotum* flat, dark castaneous-brown, broader posteriorly than anteriorly. *Elytra* long, but not reaching the apex of the abdomen, truncated posteriorly in the female, pellucid, pale castaneous. *Wings* caudate, reaching well beyond the cerci. *Legs* pubescent, dark brown, tibiæ somewhat paler than the femora. *Ovipositor* very short, slightly curved upwards, and slightly dilated at the apex. *Cerci* longer than the ovipositor.

Hab. RUMANIA, Bukharest.

The perfectly developed wings distinguish *N. saussurei* at once from the other European species of the genus, but as this is not sufficient alone, I will enumerate other marks of difference. It is considerably smaller than *N. sylvestris* (L.), lighter in colour, and with the ovipositor much shorter. It is smaller and paler than *N. lincolatus* (Brullé). It is most closely allied to *N. heydeni*, Fisch., but is slightly larger, and lacks the pale lines upon the head and pronotum that distinguish the latter species; it also differs in having two, and not four, spines on the exterior margin above of the posterior tibiæ, whereas *N. lincolatus* has three. It is paler than *N. heydeni*, in which the pronotum is cylindrical, and is not broader posteriorly than anteriorly, as in *N. saussurei*.

I dedicate this species with much pleasure to Dr. Henri de Saussure, of Geneva.